

KORELASI INDEKS MASSA TUBUH DENGAN KADAR GLUKOSA DARAH *POSTPRANDIAL* PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH CILACAP

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Diabetes melitus merupakan sekelompok penyakit metabolik dengan tanda hiperglikemia yang terjadi karena kelainan sekresi insulin, kinerja insulin atau kedua-duanya. Peningkatan pada indeks massa tubuh menyebabkan peningkatan sitokin proinflamasi yang akan membuat sensitifitas insulin menurun atau biasa disebut resistensi insulin. Ketika terjadi resistensi insulin maka glukosa darah gagal diambil menyebabkan kadar glukosa dalam darah meningkat.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui korelasi indeks massa tubuh dengan kadar glukosa darah *postprandial* pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Cilacap.

Metode Penelitian: observasi analitik *cross sectional*. Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *non probability* sampling dengan jenis *consecutive* sampling. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 38 sampel. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah *microtoise stature meter* dan timbangan berat badan untuk mengukur indeks massa tubuh, serta glucometer merk *Glucocard* untuk mengukur kadar glukosa darah *postprandial*.

Hasil: Analisis Univariat karakteristik responden rata-rata IMT $27,50 \pm 5,33$ kg/m², rata-rata kadar glukosa darah *postprandial* responden $249,82 \pm 64,23$ mg/dl dan rata-rata umur responden $55,29 \pm 5,63$ tahun. Untuk pengujian hipotesis digunakan uji korelasi *Pearson* didapatkan nilai $p=0,007$ dan $r=0,433$, nilai signifikan $p < 0,05$. Hal ini berarti H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat korelasi antara indeks massa tubuh dengan kadar glukosa darah *postprandial* pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Cilacap dengan kekuatan korelasi sedang dan arah hubungan berbanding lurus jadi semakin tinggi indeks massa tubuh maka semakin tinggi kadar glukosa darah *postprandial*.

Kata Kunci: Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2, Indeks Massa Tubuh, Kadar Glukosa Darah *Postprandial*.

**CORRELATION BETWEEN BODY MASS INDEX WITH POSTPRANDIAL
BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS IN DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2
PATIENTS GENERAL HOSPITAL OF CILACAP**

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases with signs of hyperglycemia that occur due to abnormalities in insulin secretion, insulin performance, or both of them. The increase of body mass index causes an increase in proinflammatory cytokines which will decrease insulin sensitivity or commonly called insulin resistance. When insulin resistance occurs, blood glucose failed to enter and cause the increase of blood glucose level.

Objective: To determined correlation of body mass index with postprandial blood glucose levels in diabetes mellitus type 2 patients.

Method: This experiment used analytic observation with cross sectional. The method that used for took the sample was non probability type consecutive sampling. Total subjects for this research were 38 diabetes mellitus type 2 patients in General Hospital of Cilacap. The instrument used microtoise stature meter and weight scales to measured body mass index and glucometer to measured postprandial blood glucose levels.

Result: Univariat analyses shows the average result of respondents' IMT are 55.15 ± 5.45 kg/m² and the average result of respondents' postprandial blood glucose levels are 232.42 ± 82.01 mg/dl, and the average result of respondent' age are 55.29 ± 5.63 . For the hypothesis testing, this experiment use Pearson correlation test and the result $p=0.001$ and $r=0.433$, significant result $p<0.05$. Therefore, H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted.

Conclusion: There are significant correlation between body mass index with postprandial blood glucose levels in diabetes mellitus type 2 patients in general hospital of Cilacap with medium strength correlation and directly proportional correlation so higher body mass index causes higher of postprandial blood glucose levels.

Keyword: Body Mass Index, Diabetes Mellitus Type 2, Postprandial Blood Glucose Levels.